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PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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**TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES
DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)
CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371**

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 CFR 1.5)

10/088968

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.
PCT/DE00/03048

INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE
5 September 2000

PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED.
25 September 1999

TITLE OF INVENTION
CONTROL DEVICE AND CONTROL METHOD FOR ESTABLISHING AN INFORMATION-OUTPUT RANKING
OF A PLURALITY OF INFORMATION SOURCES, IN PARTICULAR AUDIO SOURCES

APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US

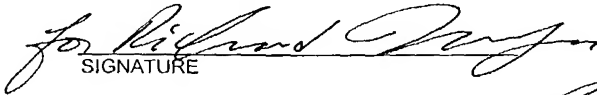
Steffen THIEL, Ralf HAHN, Ute GAPPA, Uwe WERNER and Peter LUTZ

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information.

1. ☒ This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. ☐ This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. ☒ This is an express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) immediately rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1).
4. ☒ A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date
5. ☒ A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))
 - a. ☐ is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☒ has been transmitted by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US)
6. ☒ A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).
7. ☒ Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3))
 - a. ☐ are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☐ have been transmitted by the International Bureau
 - c. ☐ have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
 - d. ☒ have not been made and will not be made
8. ☐ A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
9. ☒ An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)) (unsigned).
10. ☐ A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).

Items 11. to 16. below concern other document(s) or information included:

11. ☒ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98
12. ☐ An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
13. ☒ A **FIRST** preliminary amendment.
14. ☒ A substitute specification and marked-up version.
15. ☐ A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
16. ☒ Other items or information: International Search Report, International Preliminary Examination Report (translated) and PCT/RO/101

U.S. APPLICATION NO. if known, see 37 C.F.R. 1.5 90/088968		INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO PCT/DE00/03048		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER 10191/2255	
17. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The following fees are submitted: Basic National Fee (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)-(5)): Search Report has been prepared by the EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE or JPO \$890.00 International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) \$710.00 No international preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) but international search fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) \$740.00 Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO \$1,040.00 International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(2)-(4) \$100.00				CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY	
ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =				\$ 890	
Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).				\$	
Claims	Number Filed	Number Extra	Rate		
Total Claims	15 - 20 =	0	X \$18.00	\$ 0	
Independent Claims	2 - 3 =	0	X \$84.00	\$ 0	
Multiple dependent claim(s) (if applicable)			+ \$280.00	\$ 0	
TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =				\$ 890	
Reduction by 1/2 for filing by small entity, if applicable. Verified Small Entity statement must also be filed. (Note 37 CFR 1.9, 1.27, 1.28).				\$ 0	
SUBTOTAL =				\$ 890	
Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later the <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).				\$ 0	
TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =				\$ 890	
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property				\$	
TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =				\$ 890	
				Amount to be: refunded \$	
				charged \$	
a. <input type="checkbox"/> A check in the amount of \$ _____ to cover the above fees is enclosed. b. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Please charge my Deposit Account No. <u>11-0600</u> in the amount of \$ 890.00 to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed. c. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. <u>11-0600</u> . A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed. NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.					
SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO: Kenyon & Kenyon One Broadway New York, New York 10004 CUSTOMER NO. 26646			<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>  SIGNATURE Richard L. Mayer, Reg. No. 22,490 NAME </div> <div style="text-align: right;"> 36,197 3/25/02 DATE </div> </div>		

[10191/2255]

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicants : Steffen THIEL et al.
Serial No. : To Be Assigned
Filed : Herewith
For : CONTROL DEVICE AND CONTROL METHOD FOR
ESTABLISHING AN INFORMATION-OUTPUT RANKING OF
A PLURALITY OF INFORMATION SOURCES, IN
PARTICULAR AUDIO SOURCES

Art Unit : To Be Assigned
Examiner : To Be Assigned

Assistant Commissioner
for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

**PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT AND
37 C.F.R. § 1.125 SUBSTITUTE SPECIFICATION STATEMENT**

SIR:

Please amend the above-identified application before examination, as set forth below.

IN THE SPECIFICATION AND ABSTRACT:

In accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.121(b)(3), a Substitute Specification (including the Abstract, but without claims) accompanies this response. It is respectfully requested that the Substitute Specification (including Abstract) be entered to replace the Specification of record.

IN THE CLAIMS:

On the first page of the claims, first line, change "What is claimed is:" to:
--What Is Claimed Is--.

Please cancel Claims 1-15, without prejudice.

Please add the following new claims:
--16. (New) A control device for establishing an information-output ranking of a plurality of information sources including audio sources, comprising:

17.

- 22.

24. (New) The control method as recited in Claim 23, wherein different attributes of the matrix elements which are each assigned to an information-source pair are selected.
25. (New) The control method as recited in Claim 23, wherein the matrix elements of the information-output matrix are individually entered into an input device.
26. (New) The control method as recited in Claim 23, further comprising storing in a storage device the matrix elements of the information-output matrix.
27. (New) The control method as recited in Claim 26, further comprising the step of selecting, based on an attribute of a matrix element assigned to an information-source pair, between relieving and interrupting the corresponding information source that is active longer.
28. (New) The control method as recited in Claim 26, further comprising selecting between an abrupt transition and a smooth cross-fading between two information sources.
29. (New) The control method as recited in Claim 26, further comprising selecting between separating and superposing two corresponding information sources.
30. (New) The control method as recited in Claim 23, further comprising forming a waiting list having an order of the information sources, using attributes of the respective matrix elements.--

Remarks

This Preliminary Amendment cancels original Claims 1-15 of the underlying PCT application, without prejudice. The Preliminary Amendment also adds new Claims 16-30. The new claims conform the claims to U.S. Patent and Trademark Office rules and do not add new matter to the application.

In accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.121(b)(3), the Substitute Specification (including the Abstract, but without the claims) contains no new matter. The amendments reflected in the Substitute Specification (including Abstract) are to conform the Specification and Abstract to U.S. Patent and Trademark Office rules or to correct informalities. As required by 37 C.F.R. §1.121(b)(3)(iii) and § 1.125(b)(2), a Marked Up Specification comparing the Specification of

record and the Substitute Specification also accompanies this Preliminary Amendment. Approval and entry of the Substitute Specification (including Abstract) are respectfully requested.

The underlying PCT application, PCT/DE00/03048 includes an International Search Report, dated February 23, 2001. A copy of the Search Report is annexed hereto.

Applicants submit that the subject matter of the present application is new, non-obvious, and useful. Prompt consideration and allowance of the application are respectfully requested.

Respectfully Submitted,
KENYON & KENYON

Dated: 3/25/02

By: for Richard L. Mayer
Richard L. Mayer
(Reg. No. 22,490)

One Broadway
New York, NY 10004
(212) 425-7200

(by
J. L. H.
R. No.
36, 197)

[10191/2255]

CONTROL DEVICE AND CONTROL METHOD FOR ESTABLISHING AN
INFORMATION-OUTPUT RANKING OF A PLURALITY OF INFORMATION
SOURCES, IN PARTICULAR AUDIO SOURCES

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a control device and a control method for establishing an
information-output ranking of a plurality of information sources, in particular audio sources,
5 in order to output the information of the information sources to a common information-output
device.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

10 Although applicable to any information sources and any information-output devices, the
present invention and the problem forming the basis of it are explained with regard to audio
sources and audio sinks, e.g. in an automobile.

15 In the case of a plurality of audio sources, e.g. audio devices such as a radio, CD player,
navigation system, etc., one requires a mechanism which coordinates the release of audio-data
output or audio-information output, e.g. music, voice output, video tone, etc., for each audio
sink, e.g. loudspeakers, headphones, etc.

20 This mechanism must establish which audio source may execute an output when a plurality of
audio sources want to send an audio output to an audio sink at the same time, e.g. when the
audio sink is already busy when a new inquiry is subsequently made.

25 Known methods are primarily based on a priority control system, in which each audio source
has a static priority. Audio sources having the same or higher priority interrupt each other,
i.e. if an audio output of an audio source having, for example, a priority of 3 is made, this
audio output is interrupted by an output of an audio source B having a priority of at least 3,

The problem of a simple priority control is that more complex operations can no longer be carried out. In simple priority control, the order of audio-source interruption is linear, i.e. if audio source A interrupts audio source B and audio source B interrupts audio source C, then audio source A also interrupts audio source C. However, this is sometimes not desirable, since, in the example just mentioned, the intention may be for audio source A to indeed interrupt audio source B, but not interrupt audio source C.

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to another audio source.

Thus, each audio-source pair may be assigned a corresponding matrix element, which sets the priority with respect to this audio-source pair. All in all, an information-output ranking is determined by the information-output matrix and the priority of a corresponding information source with respect to another information source.

A further exemplary embodiment of this invention provides for a selection device for selecting different attributes, which are assigned to a matrix element of an audio-source pair. In this manner, it can be chosen whether a new audio source relieves the old audio source or just temporarily interrupts it, whether an abrupt transition or a smooth transition with cross-fading is produced between the two audio sources, or whether the two audio sources are "switched off", i.e. whether both outputs occur simultaneously through superpositioning, which, for example, makes sense in the case of a voice output and music output.

According to a further exemplary embodiment of this invention, an input device is provided for inputting the matrix elements together with the selected attributes. This input device allows the user to select a specific configuration himself.

A further exemplary embodiment of this invention provides for the control device having a video screen. This allows the presently set configuration to be easily seen, and any change to this configuration may be represented online.

A further exemplary embodiment of this invention provides a storage device for storing the inputted matrix elements. In this manner, the individually set configuration is even retained when the control device is separated from the current supply, and the desired configuration does not need to be re-input when the control device is switched on again.

A further exemplary embodiment of this invention provides a management device for managing a series of audio sources in a queuing list. This management device manages the audio sources that are still waiting. When, for example, an audio source has ended its output,

then the topmost audio-source inquiry of the agenda is subsequently activated. In response to a new audio-source inquiry, which "beats" the active audio source, i.e. relieves or interrupts it, then the audio source active up to that point is placed at the top of the agenda. When the new audio source does not "beat" the active audio source, then the new audio source "seeps" into the agenda from above, i.e. it is filed away at the position at which it "beats" the next audio source. This management device allows audio sources to extract their status at any time and withdraw their request at any time, if it is no longer current after a certain period of time.

A further, preferred embodiment of this invention provides for the audio sink to be in the form of either a loudspeaker or a head phone.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 shows a block diagram of an audio-output system having a plurality of audio sources connected to an audio sink, and having a priority-control system according to the related art, which is represented as a priority table.

Fig. 2 shows a block diagram of an audio-output system, having a plurality of audio sources connected to an audio sink, and having a control system represented as a matrix, as an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 3 shows a block diagram of an audio-output system, having a plurality of audio sources connected to an audio sink, and having a control system represented as a matrix, as a further exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Fig. 1 shows a method according to the related art, which represents a priority-controlled method. In the case of a priority-controlled method, each audio source 2 is assigned a static priority. Audio sources 2 having the same or higher priority interrupt each other. The

following behavior may be produced from the priority table represented in Fig. 1:

An audio telephone output is never "beaten", i.e. relieved or interrupted, by any other output source, an audio navigation output is only "beaten" by an audio telephone output, while radio, CD, traffic information, and video have quasi-equal access and beat each other in each case. This produces a certain order for relieving or taking over audio sources, because an audio telephone output "beats" a navigation output, and this navigation output in turn "beats", for example, a CD output, which therefore means that a telephone output also "beats" the CD output.

As an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, Figure 2 illustrates a block diagram of an audio-output system, in which a plurality of audio sources 2, such as a radio, CD player, navigation systems, etc., are connected, via an amplifier 4, to an audio sink 3, such as a loudspeaker or head phone. Figure 2 also illustrates a control device as an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

In the presence of several audio sources 2, such as in an automobile, one needs a control device 1, which coordinates the release of the audio-data output, such as music, voice outputs, video tone, etc., for the specific audio sinks 3, such as loudspeakers or headphones. This control device must stipulate, which audio source 2 may make an output, if a plurality of audio sources 2 wants to simultaneously send an audio output to one audio sink 3, or if audio sink 3 is already busy when a new request subsequently occurs.

The control device is connected between audio sources 2 and common audio sink 3 and includes an input device 9 for inputting a decision that specifies which source 2 "beats" another. In other words, one describes the conflict solution along the lines of situations, in which a source 2A of audio sources 2 is currently active when a new request from another source 2B of audio sources 2 is registered.

Using this input device 9, each audio-source pair 2A, 2B may be individually assigned a priority, which is only valid for this audio-source pair 2A, 2B.

The material described above is explained in detail, using the example represented in Figure 2. In this example, audio source 2A, in this case a CD player, is active, i.e. audio sink 3 is already occupied by the audio output of the CD player (source 2A). If a new request of an audio source 2B for outputting audio on the same audio sink 3 is made, the audio output of source 2A (CD player) of matrix 5 is then "beaten" by the audio output of source 2B (telephone) of the row of matrix 5, when the table entry or matrix element 6 is "yes". If matrix element 6 of audio-source pair 2A, 2B is "no", then the audio source 2 up to this point continues to transmit its audio data to audio sink 3.

Thus, using input device 9, an individual decision matrix may be set up, and an information-output ranking having a nonlinear order with respect to matrix elements 6 may be established in pairs for audio sources 2. The underlined entries in audio-output matrix 5 in Figure 2 illustrate the following example of this specific embodiment of the present invention.

An audio output of a traffic-information item (V-Info) to audio sink 3 is "beaten" by a new e-mail message output to the same audio sink 3. This is determined by corresponding matrix element 6, "yes". An e-mail message is in turn "beaten" by an audio output of a CD player to the same sink 3. However, this does not mean that the audio output of the CD player "beats" a previous output of a traffic-information item (V-Info), because corresponding matrix element 6 was determined to be "no", and this has the effect that previous audio source 2A is not "beaten" by new audio source 2B.

When an audio source 2 has ended its audio output, the control device activates another audio-source request. To this end, an agenda including audio sources 2 that are still "waiting" is managed by a management device, i.e. a priority ranking is generated, the topmost audio-source request of the agenda being activated, when an audio source 2 has ended its audio output. Upon reception of a new request of an audio source 2B, which "beats" active audio source 2A, the audio source 2A active up to this point is placed at the top of the agenda. If a new request of an audio source 2B is received, which does not "beat" active audio source 2A, it is taken from the top of the agenda and filed away at the position at which it displaces

the next audio source. The control device allows audio sources 2 to change their current status at any time and also withdraw their request, if it is no longer current after a certain period of time.

5 The control device 1 also has a storage device 10, which stores inputted matrix elements 6 in audio-output matrix 5.

A selection device 7 is provided for selecting different attributes, which are assigned to the matrix element 6 of an information-source pair 2A, 2B.

10 A video screen 8 for viewing the present configuration is provided in the control device. Thus, the user may look at his current setting at all times, and change it according to his idea, using input device 9.

15 Figure 2 also describes a method for establishing an information-output ranking of a plurality of audio sources 2. In order to output information of audio sources 2 to a common audio sink 3, the information-output ranking is established in pairs for audio sources 2, as an audio-output matrix 5 having a nonlinear order with respect to matrix elements 6, and each matrix element 6 of audio-output matrix 5 determining the priority of a corresponding audio source 2B with respect to another audio source 2A, as an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

20 An information-output ranking of several audio sources 2 is determined by a matrix-based method, in which it may be specified, which audio source 2B displaces another audio source 2A. The conflict solution is described along the lines of the situations, in which an audio source 2A is currently active when a new request of another audio source 2B is logged in.

25 In this exemplary embodiment of the present invention, either the removal of the previous audio source 2A by the newly arriving audio source 2B, or the continuation of the output of present audio source 2A, is given as a criterion for the priority between 2 audio sources at a time. These situations are described by matrix elements 6, as "yes" or "no".

Each audio-source pair 2A, 2B is initially assigned a corresponding matrix element 6 in audio-output matrix 5, using input device 9. Audio sources 2A of the columns denote the currently active audio sources. Audio sources 2B of the rows denote the newly added audio sources. In this manner, the specific matrix element establishes, depending on if the table entry is "yes" or "no", whether or not an audio source 2A in the column that is currently active, i.e. that is currently outputting audio to a certain audio sink 3, is "beaten" by an audio source 2B of the row that has newly arrived, i.e. by an audio source that sends an audio output to the same audio sink 3. When the table entry is "yes", newly arrived audio source 2B becomes active, but when the table entry is "no", then present audio source 2A continues to transmit its audio data to audio sink 3.

In the example, which is shown in Figure 2 and has the underlined matrix elements 6 of the present invention's exemplary embodiment, an audio CD-player output displaces an audio e-mail output, and an audio e-mail output displaces an audio traffic-information output, since the corresponding table entry is "yes", but an audio traffic-information output is not displaced by an audio CD-player output, since the table entry is "no".

The matrix elements 6 input into output matrix 5 in this manner are stored by a storage device 10. This even allows the user-defined configuration to be retained in the event of the device being separated from the current supply, and the configuration does not have to be re-input the next time the device is used.

Using a management device, a sequence of all active audio sources 2 is formed from respective matrix elements 6. When the output of the audio source 2A outputted to audio sink 3 is ended, the topmost audio-source request of the agenda formed by the management device is activated. When a new request of an audio source 2B is received, which "beats" active audio source 2A, the audio source 2A active up to this point is placed on the top of the agenda. When a new request of an audio source 2B is received, which does not "beat" active audio source 2A, the request "seeps" into the agenda from above, i.e. it is filed away at the position at which it "beats" the next audio source 2. Audio sources 2 may change their status at all times and also withdraw their request, if it is no longer current after a certain period of

time.

For example, an audio CD is being played in an automobile. The playing of the CD is interrupted by the higher audio traffic-information output. During the output of the traffic information, a telephone call is received which in turn interrupts the audio output of the traffic information, since the telephone call has a higher audio-output priority than the traffic information. After the telephone call, the system switches back to the radio traffic-information announcement, if it has not yet ended, since it is in the topmost position in the agenda. After the radio traffic-information announcement has ended, the CD player continues to play the CD, since it now assumes the topmost place in the ranking list of the agenda.

Figure 3 shows a further exemplary embodiment of the present invention. As described above, matrix elements 6 of information-output matrix 5, which are input using input device 9, establish an information-output ranking of a plurality of audio sources 2 on a common audio sink 3. In this exemplary embodiment of the present invention, each matrix element 6 assigns corresponding audio-source pair 2A, 2B the criterion, whether new audio source 2B relieves previous audio source 2A, characterized by the matrix element "yes:A", or just temporarily interrupts it, characterized by the matrix element "yes:U", or whether previous source 2A is not displaced, characterized by the matrix element "no".

During the playback of entertainment sources such as radio, CD, and video, this allows one to switch back again to the entertainment source after it has been taken over by an information source such as traffic information, navigation, or telephone.

In a further embodiment of the present invention, matrix element 6 of audio-output matrix 5 has the property "abrupt transition" versus "smooth transition". This attribute, which is assigned to an audio-source pair 2A, 2B, allows one to select, in the case of a "beating", whether an abrupt transition or a smooth transition with cross-fading is produced between two audio sources 2A, 2B, i.e. audio source 2A is slowly faded out while audio source 2B is slowly faded in.

In a further embodiment of the present invention, matrix element 6, which belongs to audio-output matrix 5 and is assigned to an audio-source pair 2A, 2B, has the property of "separation" versus "superposition". This attribute enables one to select, whether the two audio sources 2A and 2B are "superimposed", i.e. the two audio outputs occur simultaneously through superpositioning, e.g. in the case of a voice output and music output, or whether the two outputs of the two audio sources 2A and 2B occur separately from each other.

Although the present invention was described above on the basis of preferred exemplary embodiments, the method is not limited to these, but may be modified in various ways.

In particular, the above-mentioned attributes of matrix elements 6 of the explained exemplary embodiments according to the present invention may be combined or supplemented with other, additional attributes, which are useful by themselves or useful when added to the previous attributes.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

5 A control device and a corresponding control method are provided for establishing an information-output ranking of a plurality of information sources, in particular audio sources. In order to output the information of the information sources to a common information-output device, the information-output ranking is established in pairs for the audio sources which is in the form of an audio-output matrix having a nonlinear order with respect to the matrix elements, and wherein each matrix element of the information-output matrix is used to
10 determine the priority of a corresponding information source with respect to another information source. A conflict among competing information outputs is solved in this manner.

[10191/2255]

CONTROL DEVICE AND CONTROL METHOD FOR ESTABLISHING AN
INFORMATION-OUTPUT RANKING OF A PLURALITY OF INFORMATION
SOURCES, IN PARTICULAR AUDIO SOURCES

[Background Information] **FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention relates to a control device and a control method for establishing an
information-output ranking of a plurality of information sources, in particular audio sources,
5 in order to output the information of the information sources to a common information-output
device.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

10 Although applicable to any information sources and any information-output devices, the
present invention and the problem forming the basis of it are explained with regard to audio
sources and audio sinks, e.g. in an automobile.

15 In the case of a plurality of audio sources, e.g. audio devices such as a radio, CD player,
navigation system, etc., one requires a mechanism which coordinates the release of audio-data
output or audio-information output, e.g. music, voice output, video tone, etc., for each audio
sink, e.g. loudspeakers, headphones, etc.

20 This mechanism must establish which audio source may execute an output[,] when a plurality
of audio sources [wants] **want** to send an audio output to an audio sink at the same time, e.g.
when the audio sink is already busy when a new inquiry is subsequently made.

25 Known methods are primarily based on a priority control system, in which each audio source
has a static priority. Audio sources having the same or higher priority interrupt each other,
i.e. if an audio output of an audio source having, for example, a priority of 3 is made, this
audio output is interrupted by an output of an audio source B having a priority of at least 3,

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but is not affected by an audio source C having a priority of less than 3.

The problem of a simple priority control is that more complex operations can no longer be carried out. In simple priority control, the order of audio-source interruption is linear, i.e. if audio source A interrupts audio source B and audio source B interrupts audio source C, then audio source A also interrupts audio source C. However, this is sometimes not desirable, since, in the example just mentioned, the intention may be for audio source A to indeed interrupt audio source B, but not interrupt audio source C.

[Summary of the Invention] **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention's control device [having the features of Claim 1,] and the corresponding control method [according to Claim 8,] have the following advantages over the related art:

- Substantially more ways of solving conflicts may be implemented by the device of the present invention, than by the priority-controlled method, i.e. the method of the present invention is considerably more flexible.
- The method of the present invention may be specified more easily, since, in each case, one anticipates all situations by explicitly comparing two competing audio sources. In particular, the user may easily produce his or her individual configuration.
- When a conflict situation between two audio sources is modified, it is always necessary to make just one local change in the present invention, while, in the case of priority control according to the related art, all of the other priorities must change as well. The latter also applies to adding new audio sources.

The idea forming the basis of the present invention is that the information-output ranking, which is in the form of an audio-output matrix having a nonlinear order with regard to the matrix elements, is established in pairs for the audio source; and that each matrix element of the audio-output matrix determines the priority of a corresponding audio source with respect

Thus, each audio-source pair may be assigned a corresponding matrix element, which sets the priority with respect to this audio-source pair. All in all, an information-output ranking is determined by the information-output matrix and the priority of a corresponding information source with respect to another information source.

A [preferred] further exemplary embodiment of this invention [refinement] provides for a selection device for selecting different attributes, which are assigned to a matrix element of an audio-source pair. In this manner, it can be chosen whether a new audio source relieves the old audio source or just temporarily interrupts it, whether an abrupt transition or a smooth transition with cross-fading is produced between the two audio sources, or whether the two audio sources are "switched off", i.e. whether both outputs occur simultaneously through superpositioning, which, for example, makes sense in the case of a voice output and music output.

A further[, preferred] **exemplary embodiment of this invention** [refinement] provides for the control device having a video screen. This allows the presently set configuration to be easily seen, and any change to this configuration may be represented online.

A further[, preferred] **exemplary embodiment of this invention** [refinement] provides a storage device for storing the inputted matrix elements. In this manner, the individually set configuration is even retained when the control device is separated from the current supply, and the desired configuration does not need to be re-input when the control device is switched

on again.

A further[, preferred] **exemplary embodiment of this invention** [refinement] provides a management device for managing a series of audio sources in a queuing list. This management device manages the audio sources that are still waiting. When, for example, an audio source has ended its output, then the topmost audio-source inquiry of the agenda is subsequently activated. In response to a new audio-source inquiry, which "beats" the active audio source, i.e. relieves or interrupts it, then the audio source active up to that point is placed at the top of the agenda. When the new audio source does not "beat" the active audio source, then the new audio source "seeps" into the agenda from above, i.e. it is filed away at the position at which it "beats" the next audio source. This management device allows audio sources to extract their status at any time and withdraw their request at any time, if it is no longer current after a certain period of time.

A further[, preferred] **exemplary embodiment of this invention** [refinement] provides for the audio sink **to be** [being] in the form of either a loudspeaker or a head phone.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

Exemplary embodiments of the present invention are represented in the drawings and explained in detail in the following description.

The figures show:]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 **shows** a block diagram of an audio-output system having a plurality of audio sources connected to an audio sink, and having a priority-control system according to the related art, which is represented as a priority table[;].

Fig. 2 **shows** a block diagram of an audio-output system, having a plurality of audio sources

connected to an audio sink, and having a control system represented as a matrix, as an exemplary embodiment of the present invention[; and].

Fig. 3 **shows** a block diagram of an audio-output system, having a plurality of audio sources connected to an audio sink, and having a control system represented as a matrix, as a further exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

[Description of the Exemplary Embodiments] **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

Fig. 1 shows a method according to the related art, which represents a priority-controlled method. In the case of a priority-controlled method, each audio source 2 is assigned a static priority. Audio sources 2 having the same or higher priority interrupt each other. The following behavior may be produced from the priority table represented in Fig. 1:

An audio telephone output is never "beaten", i.e. relieved or interrupted, by any other output source, an audio navigation output is only "beaten" by an audio telephone output, while radio, CD, traffic information, and video have quasi-equal access and beat each other in each case. This produces a certain order for relieving or taking over audio sources, because an audio telephone output "beats" a navigation output, and this navigation output in turn "beats", for example, a CD output, which therefore means that a telephone output also "beats" the CD output.

As an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, Figure 2 illustrates a block diagram of an audio-output system, in which a plurality of audio sources 2, such as a radio, CD player, navigation systems, etc., are connected, via an amplifier 4, to an audio sink 3, such as a loudspeaker or head phone. Figure 2 also illustrates a control device as an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

In the presence of several audio sources 2, such as in an automobile, one needs a control device **1**, which coordinates the release of the audio-data output, such as music, voice outputs, video tone, etc., for the specific audio sinks 3, such as loudspeakers or headphones. This

control device must stipulate, which audio source 2 may make an output, if a plurality of audio sources 2 wants to simultaneously send an audio output to one audio sink 3, or if audio sink 3 is already busy when a new request subsequently occurs.

5 The control device is connected between audio sources 2 and common audio sink 3 and includes an input device 9 for inputting a decision that specifies which source 2 "beats" another. In other words, one describes the conflict solution along the lines of situations, in which a source 2A of audio sources 2 is currently active when a new request from another source 2B of audio sources 2 is registered.

10 Using this input device 9, each audio-source pair 2A, 2B may be individually assigned a priority, which is only valid for this audio-source pair 2A, 2B.

15 The material described above is explained in detail, using the example represented in Figure 2. In this example, audio source 2A, in this case a CD player, is active, i.e. audio sink 3 is already occupied by the audio output of the CD player (source 2A). If a new request of an audio source 2B for outputting audio on the same audio sink 3 is made, the audio output of source 2A (CD player) of matrix 5 is then "beaten" by the audio output of source 2B (telephone) of the row of matrix 5, when the table entry or matrix element 6 is "yes". If 20 matrix element 6 of audio-source pair 2A, 2B is "no", then the audio source 2 up to this point continues to transmit its audio data to audio sink 3.

Thus, using input device 9, an individual decision matrix may be set up, and an information-output ranking having a nonlinear order with respect to matrix elements 6 may be 25 established in pairs for audio sources 2. The underlined entries in audio-output matrix 5 in Figure 2 [realize] **illustrate** the following example of this specific embodiment of the present invention.

30 An audio output of a traffic-information item (V-Info) to audio sink 3 is "beaten" by a new e-mail message output to the same audio sink 3. This is determined by corresponding matrix element 6, "yes". An e-mail message is in turn "beaten" by an audio output of a CD player to

the same sink 3. However, this does not mean that the audio output of the CD player "beats" a previous output of a traffic-information item (V-Info), because corresponding matrix element 6 was determined to be "no", and this has the effect that previous audio source 2A is not "beaten" by new audio source 2B.

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When an audio source 2 has ended its audio output, the control device activates another audio-source request. To this end, an agenda including audio sources 2 that are still "waiting" is managed by a management device, i.e. a priority ranking is generated, the topmost audio-source request of the agenda being activated, when an audio source 2 has ended its audio output. Upon reception of a new request of an audio source 2B, which "beats" active audio source 2A, the audio source 2A active up to this point is placed at the top of the agenda. If a new request of an audio source 2B is received, which does not "beat" active audio source 2A, it is taken from the top of the agenda and filed away at the position at which it displaces the next audio source. The control device allows audio sources 2 to [extract] **change** their current status at any time and also withdraw their request, if it is no longer current after a certain period of time.

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The control device 1 also has a storage device 10, which stores inputted matrix elements 6 in audio-output matrix 5.

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A selection device 7 is provided for selecting different attributes, which are assigned to the matrix element 6 of an information-source pair 2A, 2B.

A video screen 8 for viewing the present configuration is provided in the control device.

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Thus, the user may look at his current setting at all times, and change it according to his idea, using input device 9.

Figure 2 **also** describes a method for establishing an information-output ranking of a plurality of audio sources 2, [in] **In** order to output information of audio sources 2 to a common audio sink 3, the information-output ranking [being] **is** established in pairs for audio sources 2, as an audio-output matrix 5 having a nonlinear order with respect to matrix elements 6, and each

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matrix element 6 of audio-output matrix 5 determining the priority of a corresponding audio source 2B with respect to another audio source 2A, as an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

5 An information-output ranking of several audio sources 2 is determined by a matrix-based method, in which it may be specified, which audio source 2B displaces another audio source 2A. The conflict solution is described along the lines of the situations, in which an audio source 2A is currently active when a new request of another audio source 2B is logged in.

10 In this exemplary embodiment of the present invention, either the removal of the previous audio source 2A by the newly arriving audio source 2B, or the continuation of the output of present audio source 2A, is given as a criterion for the priority between 2 audio sources at a time, [these] **These situations are** [circumstances being] described by matrix elements 6, **as** "yes" or "no".

15 Each audio-source pair 2A, 2B is initially assigned a corresponding matrix element 6 in audio-output matrix 5, using input device 9. Audio sources 2A of the columns denote the currently active audio sources. Audio sources 2B of the rows denote the newly added audio sources. In this manner, the specific matrix element establishes, depending on if the table entry is "yes" or "no", whether or not an audio source 2A in the column that is currently
20 active, i.e. that is currently outputting audio to a certain audio sink 3, is "beaten" by an audio source 2B of the row that has newly arrived, i.e. by an audio source that sends an audio output to the same audio sink 3. When the table entry is "yes", newly arrived audio source 2B becomes active, but when the table entry is "no", then present audio source 2A continues to
25 transmit its audio data to audio sink 3.

In the example, which is shown in Figure 2 and has the underlined matrix elements 6 of the present invention's exemplary embodiment, an audio CD-player output displaces an audio e-mail output, and an audio e-mail output displaces an audio traffic-information output, since
30 the corresponding table entry is "yes", but an audio traffic-information output is not displaced by an audio CD-player output, since the table entry is "no".

The matrix elements 6 input into output matrix 5 in this manner are stored by a storage device 10. This even allows the user-defined configuration to be retained in the event of the device being separated from the current supply, and the configuration does not have to be re-input the next time the device is used.

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Using a management device, a sequence of all active audio sources 2 is formed from respective matrix elements 6. When the output of the audio source 2A outputted to audio sink 3 is ended, the topmost audio-source request of the agenda formed by the management device is activated. When a new request of an audio source 2B is received, which "beats" active audio source 2A, the audio source 2A active up to this point is placed on the top of the agenda. When a new request of an audio source 2B is received, which does not "beat" active audio source 2A, the request "seeps" into the agenda from above, i.e. it is filed away at the position at which it "beats" the next audio source 2. Audio sources 2 may [extract] **change** their status at all times and also withdraw their request, if it is no longer current after a certain period of time.

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For example, an audio CD is **being** played in an automobile. The playing of the CD is interrupted by the higher audio traffic-information output. During the output of the traffic information, a telephone call is received which in turn interrupts the audio output of the traffic information, since the telephone call has a higher audio-output priority than the traffic information. After the telephone call, the system switches back to the radio traffic-information announcement, if it has not yet ended, since it is in the topmost position in the agenda. After the radio traffic-information announcement has ended, the CD player continues to play the CD, since it now assumes the topmost place in the ranking list of the agenda.

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Figure 3 shows a further exemplary embodiment of the present invention. As described above, matrix elements 6 of information-output matrix 5, which are input using input device 9, establish an information-output ranking of a plurality of audio sources 2 on a common audio sink 3. In this exemplary embodiment of the present invention, each matrix element 6 assigns corresponding audio-source pair 2A, 2B the criterion, whether new audio source 2B

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relieves previous audio source 2A, characterized by the matrix element "yes:A", or just temporarily interrupts it, characterized by the matrix element "yes:U", or whether previous source 2A is not displaced, characterized by the matrix element "no".

5 During the playback of entertainment sources such as radio, CD, and video, this allows one to switch back again to the entertainment source after it has been taken over by an information source such as traffic information, navigation, or telephone.

10 In a further embodiment of the present invention, matrix element 6 of audio-output matrix 5 has the property "abrupt transition" versus "smooth transition". This attribute, which is assigned to an audio-source pair 2A, 2B, allows one to select, in the case of a "beating", whether an abrupt transition or a smooth transition with cross-fading is produced between two audio sources 2A, 2B, i.e. audio source 2A is slowly faded out while audio source 2B is slowly faded in.

15 In a further embodiment of the present invention, matrix element 6, which belongs to audio-output matrix 5 and is assigned to an audio-source pair 2A, 2B, has the property of "separation" versus "superposition". This attribute enables one to select, whether the two audio sources 2A and 2B are "superimposed", i.e. the two audio outputs occur simultaneously through superpositioning, e.g. in the case of a voice output and music output, or whether the two outputs of the two audio sources 2A and 2B occur separately from each other.

20 Although the present invention was described above on the basis of preferred exemplary embodiments, the method is not limited to these, but may be modified in various ways.

25 In particular, the above-mentioned attributes of matrix elements 6 of the explained exemplary embodiments according to the present invention may be combined or supplemented with other, additional attributes, which are useful by themselves or useful when added to the previous attributes.

[Abstract

The present invention provides a control device and a corresponding control method for establishing an information-output ranking of a plurality of information sources (2), in particular audio sources, in order to output the information of the information sources (2) to a common information-output device (3), the information-output ranking being established in pairs for the audio sources (2), in the form of an audio-output matrix (5) having a nonlinear order with respect to the matrix elements (6), and each matrix element (6) of the information-output matrix (5) determining the priority of a corresponding information source (2B) with respect to another information source (2A). A conflict of competing information outputs is solved in this manner.

(Fig. 2)]

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A control device and a corresponding control method are provided for establishing an information-output ranking of a plurality of information sources, in particular audio sources. In order to output the information of the information sources to a common information-output device, the information-output ranking is established in pairs for the audio sources which is in the form of an audio-output matrix having a nonlinear order with respect to the matrix elements, and wherein each matrix element of the information-output matrix is used to determine the priority of a corresponding information source with respect to another information source. A conflict among competing information outputs is solved in this manner.

3/pvls

[10191/2255]

CONTROL DEVICE AND CONTROL METHOD FOR ESTABLISHING AN
INFORMATION-OUTPUT RANKING OF A PLURALITY OF INFORMATION
SOURCES, IN PARTICULAR AUDIO SOURCES

Background Information

The present invention relates to a control device and a control method for establishing an information-output ranking of a plurality of information sources, in particular audio sources,
5 in order to output the information of the information sources to a common information-output device.

Although applicable to any information sources and any information-output devices, the present invention and the problem forming the basis of it are explained with regard to audio
10 sources and audio sinks, e.g. in an automobile.

In the case of a plurality of audio sources, e.g. audio devices such as a radio, CD player, navigation system, etc., one requires a mechanism which coordinates the release of audio-data output or audio-information output, e.g. music, voice output, video tone, etc., for each audio
15 sink, e.g. loudspeakers, headphones, etc.

This mechanism must establish which audio source may execute an output, when a plurality of audio sources wants to send an audio output to an audio sink at the same time, e.g. when the audio sink is already busy when a new inquiry is subsequently made.

Known methods are primarily based on a priority control system, in which each audio source has a static priority. Audio sources having the same or higher priority interrupt each other, i.e. if an audio output of an audio source having, for example, a priority of 3 is made, this
20 audio output is interrupted by an output of an audio source B having a priority of at least 3, but is not affected by an audio source C having a priority of less than 3.

The problem of simple priority control is that more complex operations can no longer be

carried out. In simple priority control, the order of audio-source interruption is linear, i.e. if audio source A interrupts audio source B and audio source B interrupts audio source C, then audio source A also interrupts audio source C. However, this is sometimes not desirable, since, in the example just mentioned, the intention may be for audio source A to indeed interrupt audio source B, but not interrupt audio source C.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention's control device having the features of Claim 1, and the corresponding control method according to Claim 8, have the following advantages over the related art:

- Substantially more ways of solving conflicts may be implemented by the device of the present invention, than by the priority-controlled method, i.e. the method of the present invention is considerably more flexible.
- The method of the present invention may be specified more easily, since, in each case, one anticipates all situations by explicitly comparing two competing audio sources. In particular, the user may easily produce his or her individual configuration.
- When a conflict situation between two audio sources is modified, it is always necessary to make just one local change in the present invention, while, in the case of priority control according to the related art, all of the other priorities must change as well. The latter also applies to adding new audio sources.

The idea forming the basis of the present invention is that the information-output ranking, which is in the form of an audio-output matrix having a nonlinear order with regard to the matrix elements, is established in pairs for the audio source; and that each matrix element of the audio-output matrix determines the priority of a corresponding audio source with respect to another audio source.

Thus, each audio-source pair may be assigned a corresponding matrix element, which sets the priority with respect to this audio-source pair. All in all, an information-output ranking is

determined by the information-output matrix and the priority of a corresponding information source with respect to another information source.

Advantageous further refinements and improvements of the control device specified in Claim 1 are found in the dependent claims.

A preferred further refinement provides for a selection device for selecting different attributes, which are assigned to a matrix element of an audio-source pair. In this manner, it can be chosen whether a new audio source relieves the old audio source or just temporarily interrupts it, whether an abrupt transition or a smooth transition with cross-fading is produced between the two audio sources, or whether the two audio sources are "switched off", i.e. whether both outputs occur simultaneously through superpositioning, which, for example, makes sense in the case of a voice output and music output.

According to a further, preferred refinement, an input device is provided for inputting the matrix elements together with the selected attributes. This input device allows the user to select a specific configuration himself.

A further, preferred refinement provides for the control device having a video screen. This allows the presently set configuration to be easily seen, and any change to this configuration may be represented online.

A further, preferred refinement provides a storage device for storing the inputted matrix elements. In this manner, the individually set configuration is even retained when the control device is separated from the current supply, and the desired configuration does not need to be re-input when the control device is switched on again.

A further, preferred refinement provides a management device for managing a series of audio sources in a queuing list. This management device manages the audio sources that are still waiting. When, for example, an audio source has ended its output, then the topmost audio-source inquiry of the agenda is subsequently activated. In response to a new audio-source inquiry, which "beats" the active audio source, i.e. relieves or interrupts it, then

the audio source active up to that point is placed at the top of the agenda. When the new audio source does not "beat" the active audio source, then the new audio source "seeps" into the agenda from above, i.e. it is filed away at the position at which it "beats" the next audio source. This management device allows audio sources to extract their status at any time and withdraw their request at any time, if it is no longer current after a certain period of time.

A further, preferred refinement provides for the audio sink being in the form of either a loudspeaker or a head phone.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Exemplary embodiments of the present invention are represented in the drawings and explained in detail in the following description.

The figures show:

Fig. 1 a block diagram of an audio-output system having a plurality of audio sources connected to an audio sink, and having a priority-control system according to the related art, which is represented as a priority table;

Fig. 2 a block diagram of an audio-output system, having a plurality of audio sources connected to an audio sink, and having a control system represented as a matrix, as an exemplary embodiment of the present invention; and

Fig. 3 a block diagram of an audio-output system, having a plurality of audio sources connected to an audio sink, and having a control system represented as a matrix, as a further exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

Description of the Exemplary Embodiments

Fig. 1 shows a method according to the related art, which represents a priority-controlled method. In the case of a priority-controlled method, each audio source 2 is assigned a static

priority. Audio sources 2 having the same or higher priority interrupt each other. The following behavior may be produced from the priority table represented in Fig. 1:

An audio telephone output is never "beaten", i.e. relieved or interrupted, by any other output source, an audio navigation output is only "beaten" by an audio telephone output, while radio, CD, traffic information, and video have quasi-equal access and beat each other in each case. This produces a certain order for relieving or taking over audio sources, because an audio telephone output "beats" a navigation output, and this navigation output in turn "beats", for example, a CD output, which therefore means that a telephone output also "beats" the CD output.

As an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, Figure 2 illustrates a block diagram of an audio-output system, in which a plurality of audio sources 2, such as a radio, CD player, navigation systems, etc., are connected, via an amplifier 4, to an audio sink 3, such as a loudspeaker or head phone. Figure 2 also illustrates a control device as an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

In the presence of several audio sources 2, such as in an automobile, one needs a control device, which coordinates the release of the audio-data output, such as music, voice outputs, video tone, etc., for the specific audio sinks 3, such as loudspeakers or headphones. This control device must stipulate, which audio source 2 may make an output, if a plurality of audio sources 2 wants to simultaneously send an audio output to one audio sink 3, or if audio sink 3 is already busy when a new request subsequently occurs.

The control device is connected between audio sources 2 and common audio sink 3 and includes an input device 9 for inputting a decision that specifies which source 2 "beats" another. In other words, one describes the conflict solution along the lines of situations, in which a source 2A of audio sources 2 is currently active when a new request from another source 2B of audio sources 2 is registered.

Using this input device 9, each audio-source pair 2A, 2B may be individually assigned a priority, which is only valid for this audio-source pair 2A, 2B.

The material described above is explained in detail, using the example represented in Figure

2. In this example, audio source 2A, in this case a CD player, is active, i.e. audio sink 3 is already occupied by the audio output of the CD player (source 2A). If a new request of an audio source 2B for outputting audio on the same audio sink 3 is made, the audio output of source 2A (CD player) of matrix 5 is then "beaten" by the audio output of source 2B (telephone) of the row of matrix 5, when the table entry or matrix element 6 is "yes". If matrix element 6 of audio-source pair 2A, 2B is "no", then the audio source 2 up to this point continues to transmit its audio data to audio sink 3.

Thus, using input device 9, an individual decision matrix may be set up, and an information-output ranking having a nonlinear order with respect to matrix elements 6 may be established in pairs for audio sources 2. The underlined entries in audio-output matrix 5 in Figure 2 realize the following example of this specific embodiment of the present invention.

An audio output of a traffic-information item (V-Info) to audio sink 3 is "beaten" by a new e-mail message output to the same audio sink 3. This is determined by corresponding matrix element 6, "yes". An e-mail message is in turn "beaten" by an audio output of a CD player to the same sink 3. However, this does not mean that the audio output of the CD player "beats" a previous output of a traffic-information item (V-Info), because corresponding matrix element 6 was determined to be "no", and this has the effect that previous audio source 2A is not "beaten" by new audio source 2B.

When an audio source 2 has ended its audio output, the control device activates another audio-source request. To this end, an agenda including audio sources 2 that are still "waiting" is managed by a management device, i.e. a priority ranking is generated, the topmost audio-source request of the agenda being activated, when an audio source 2 has ended its audio output. Upon reception of a new request of an audio source 2B, which "beats" active audio source 2A, the audio source 2A active up to this point is placed at the top of the agenda. If a new request of an audio source 2B is received, which does not "beat" active audio source 2A, it is taken from the top of the agenda and filed away at the position at which it displaces the next audio source. The control device allows audio sources 2 to extract their current status at any time and also withdraw their request, if it is no longer current after a certain

period of time.

The control device also has a storage device 10, which stores inputted matrix elements 6 in audio-output matrix 5.

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A video screen 8 for viewing the present configuration is provided in the control device. Thus, the user may look at his current setting at all times, and change it according to his idea, using input device 9.

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Figure 2 describes a method for establishing an information-output ranking of a plurality of audio sources 2, in order to output information of audio sources 2 to a common audio sink 3, the information-output ranking being established in pairs for audio sources 2, as an audio-output matrix 5 having a nonlinear order with respect to matrix elements 6, and each matrix element 6 of audio-output matrix 5 determining the priority of a corresponding audio source 2B with respect to another audio source 2A, as an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

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An information-output ranking of several audio sources 2 is determined by a matrix-based method, in which it may be specified, which audio source 2B displaces another audio source 2A. The conflict solution is described along the lines of the situations, in which an audio source 2A is currently active when a new request of another audio source 2B is logged in.

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In this exemplary embodiment of the present invention, either the removal of the previous audio source 2A by the newly arriving audio source 2B or the continuation of the output of present audio source 2A is given as a criterion for the priority between 2 audio sources at a time, these circumstances being described by matrix elements 6, "yes" or "no".

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Each audio-source pair 2A, 2B is initially assigned a corresponding matrix element 6 in audio-output matrix 5, using input device 9. Audio sources 2A of the columns denote the currently active audio sources. Audio sources 2B of the rows denote the newly added audio sources. In this manner, the specific matrix element establishes, depending on if the table entry is "yes" or "no", whether or not an audio source 2A in the column that is currently

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active, i.e. that is currently outputting audio to a certain audio sink 3, is "beaten" by an audio source 2B of the row that has newly arrived, i.e. by an audio source that sends an audio output to the same audio sink 3. When the table entry is "yes", newly arrived audio source 2B becomes active, but when the table entry is "no", then present audio source 2A continues to transmit its audio data to audio sink 3.

In the example, which is shown in Figure 2 and has the underlined matrix elements 6 of the present invention's exemplary embodiment, an audio CD-player output displaces an audio e-mail output, and an audio e-mail output displaces an audio traffic-information output, since the corresponding table entry is "yes", but an audio traffic-information output is not displaced by an audio CD-player output, since the table entry is "no".

The matrix elements 6 input into output matrix 5 in this manner are stored by a storage device 10. This even allows the user-defined configuration to be retained in the event of the device being separated from the current supply, and the configuration does not have to be re-input the next time the device is used.

Using a management device, a sequence of all active audio sources 2 is formed from respective matrix elements 6. When the output of the audio source 2A outputted to audio sink 3 is ended, the topmost audio-source request of the agenda formed by the management device is activated. When a new request of an audio source 2B is received, which "beats" active audio source 2A, the audio source 2A active up to this point is placed on the top of the agenda. When a new request of an audio source 2B is received, which does not "beat" active audio source 2A, the request "seeps" into the agenda from above, i.e. it is filed away at the position at which it "beats" the next audio source 2. Audio sources 2 may extract their status at all times and also withdraw their request, if it is no longer current after a certain period of time.

For example, an audio CD is played in an automobile. The playing of the CD is interrupted by the higher audio traffic-information output. During the output of the traffic information, a telephone call is received which in turn interrupts the audio output of the traffic information, since the telephone call has a higher audio-output priority than the traffic information. After

the telephone call, the system switches back to the radio traffic-information announcement, if it has not yet ended, since it is in the topmost position in the agenda. After the radio traffic-information announcement has ended, the CD player continues to play the CD, since it now assumes the topmost place in the ranking list of the agenda.

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Figure 3 shows a further exemplary embodiment of the present invention. As described above, matrix elements 6 of information-output matrix 5, which are input using input device 9, establish an information-output ranking of a plurality of audio sources 2 on a common audio sink 3. In this exemplary embodiment of the present invention, each matrix element 6 assigns corresponding audio-source pair 2A, 2B the criterion, whether new audio source 2B relieves previous audio source 2A, characterized by the matrix element "yes:A", or just temporarily interrupts it, characterized by the matrix element "yes:U", or whether previous source 2A is not displaced, characterized by the matrix element "no".

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During the playback of entertainment sources such as radio, CD, and video, this allows one to switch back again to the entertainment source after it has been taken over by an information source such as traffic information, navigation, or telephone.

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In a further embodiment of the present invention, matrix element 6 of audio-output matrix 5 has the property "abrupt transition" versus "smooth transition". This attribute, which is assigned to an audio-source pair 2A, 2B, allows one to select, in the case of a "beating", whether an abrupt transition or a smooth transition with cross-fading is produced between two audio sources 2A, 2B, i.e. audio source 2A is slowly faded out while audio source 2B is slowly faded in.

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In a further embodiment of the present invention, matrix element 6, which belongs to audio-output matrix 5 and is assigned to an audio-source pair 2A, 2B, has the property of "separation" versus "superposition". This attribute enables one to select, whether the two audio sources 2A and 2B are "superimposed", i.e. the two audio outputs occur simultaneously through superpositioning, e.g. in the case of a voice output and music output, or whether the two outputs of the two audio sources 2A and 2B occur separately from each other.

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Although the present invention was described above on the basis of preferred exemplary embodiments, the method is not limited to these, but may be modified in various ways.

5 In particular, the above-mentioned attributes of matrix elements 6 of the explained exemplary embodiments according to the present invention may be combined or supplemented with other, additional attributes, which are useful by themselves or useful when added to the previous attributes.

What is Claimed is:

1. A control device for establishing an information-output ranking of a plurality of information sources (2), in particular audio sources, in order to output information of the information sources (2) to a common information-output device (3), the information-output ranking being established in pairs for the audio sources (2), in the form of an information-output matrix set-up (5) having a nonlinear order with respect to the matrix elements (6).
2. The control device as recited in Claim 1, wherein a selection device (7) is provided for selecting different attributes, which are assigned to a matrix element (6) of an information-source pair (2A, 2B).
3. The control device as recited in Claim 2, wherein an input device (9) is provided for inputting the matrix elements (6) together with the selected attributes.
4. The control device as recited in one of Claims 1 through 3, wherein a video screen (8) is provided.
5. The control device as recited in one of Claims 1 through 4, wherein a storage device (10) is provided for storing the inputted matrix elements (6).
6. The control device as recited in one of Claims 1 through 5, wherein a management device is provided for managing a series of information sources (2) in the waiting list.
7. The control device as recited in one of Claims 1 through 6, wherein the information-output device (3) is provided in the form of a loudspeaker or headphone.
8. A control method for establishing an information-output ranking of a plurality of

information sources (2), in particular audio sources, in order to output information of the information sources (2) to a common information-output device (3), the information-output ranking being established in pairs for the audio sources (2), in the form of an information-output matrix (5) having a nonlinear order with respect to the matrix elements (6), and each matrix element (6) of the information-output matrix (5) determining the priority of a corresponding information source (2B) with respect to another information source (2A).

9. The control method as recited in Claim 8, wherein different attributes of the matrix elements (6), which are each assigned to an information-source pair (2A, 2B), are selected.
10. The control method as recited in Claim 8 or 9, wherein the matrix elements (6) of the information-output matrix (5) are individually entered into an input device (9).
11. The control method as recited in one of the Claims 8 through 10, wherein the matrix elements (6) of the information-output matrix (5) are stored in a storage device (10).
12. The control method as recited in Claim 11, wherein, as an attribute of a matrix element (6) assigned to an information-source pair (2A, 2B), a selection is made between relieving and interrupting the corresponding information source (2A) that is active longer.
13. The control method as recited in Claim 11 or 12, wherein a selection is made between an abrupt transition and smooth cross-fading between the two information sources (2A, 2B).
14. The control method as recited in one of the Claims 11 through 13, wherein a selection is made between separating and superposing the two corresponding information sources (2A, 2B).

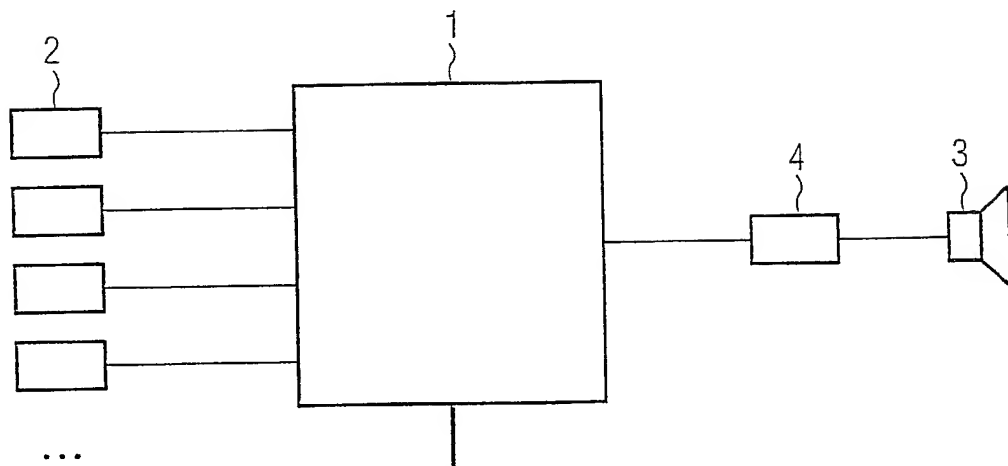
15. The control method as recited in one of the Claims 8 through 14,
wherein an order of information sources (2) in a waiting list is formed by the
management device, using the attributes of the respective matrix elements.

Abstract

The present invention provides a control device and a corresponding control method for establishing an information-output ranking of a plurality of information sources (2), in particular audio sources, in order to output the information of the information sources (2) to a common information-output device (3), the information-output ranking being established in pairs for the audio sources (2), in the form of an audio-output matrix (5) having a nonlinear order with respect to the matrix elements (6), and each matrix element (6) of the information-output matrix (5) determining the priority of a corresponding information source (2B) with respect to another information source (2A). A conflict of competing information outputs is solved in this manner.

(Fig. 2)

FIG 1



	Priorität
Radio	3
CD	3
Verkehrsinformation	3
Telefon	1
Akustischer Fahrhinweis zur Navigation	2
Video-Tonausgabe	3

FIG 2

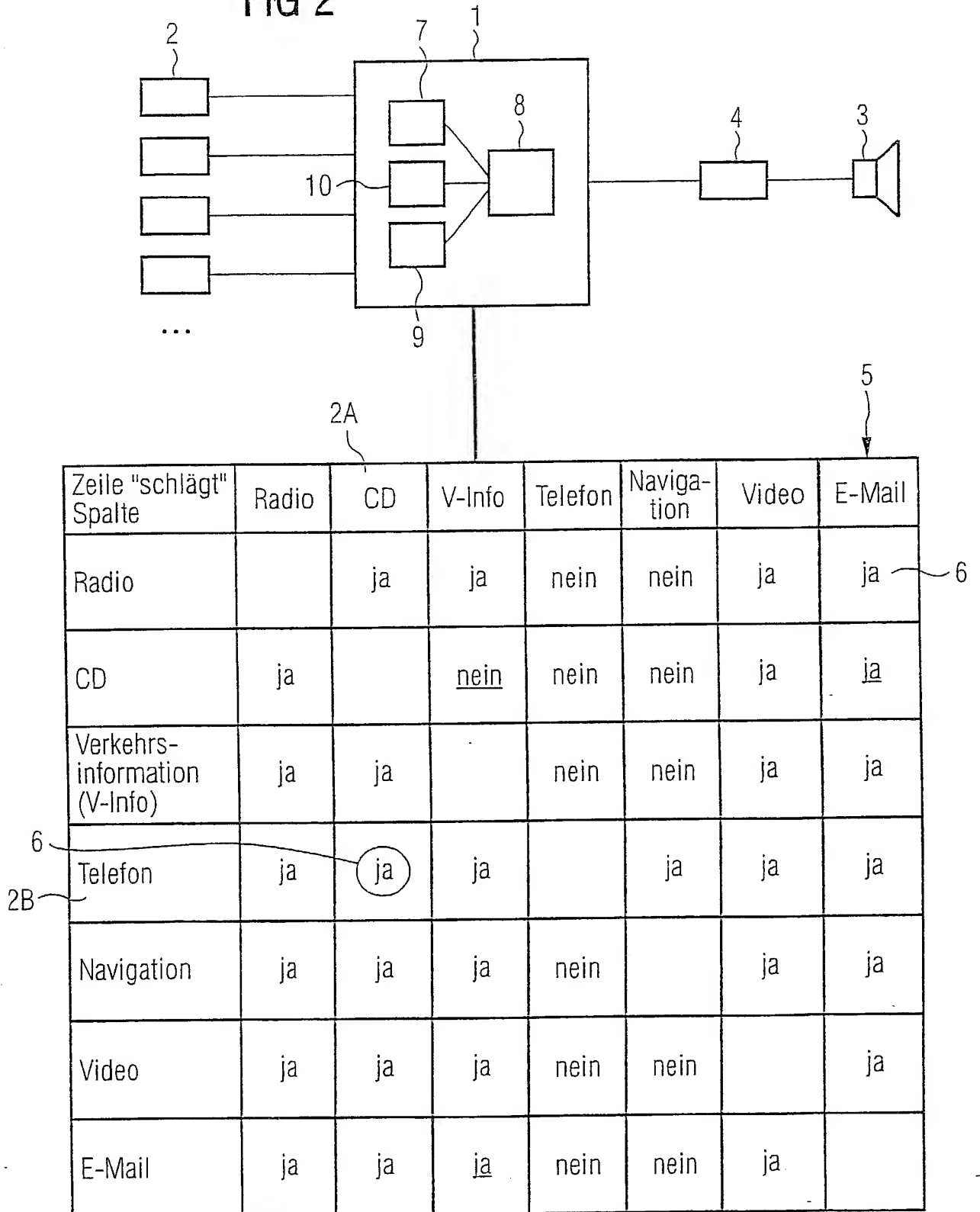
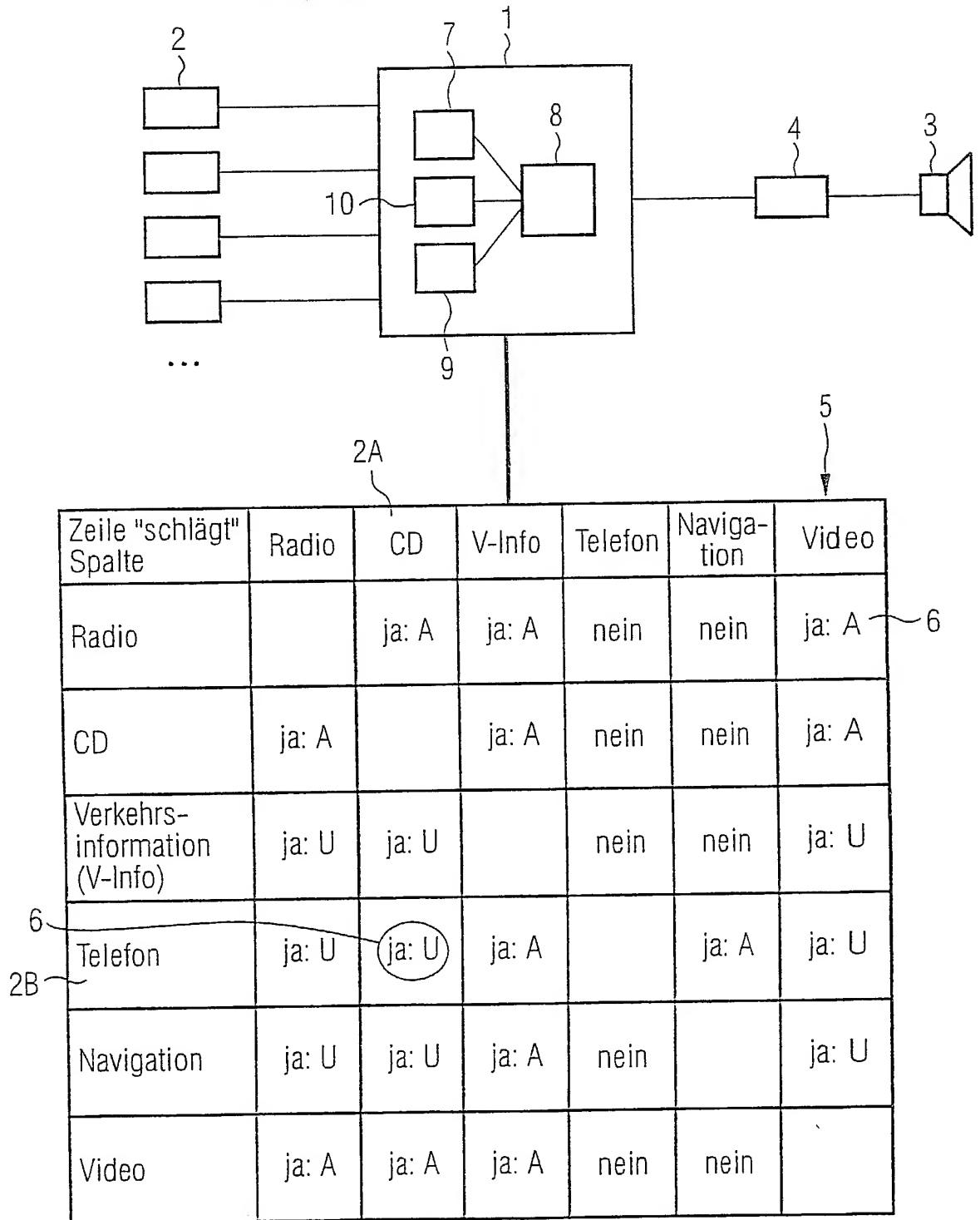


FIG 3



[10191/2255]

**COMBINED DECLARATION AND
POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR PATENT APPLICATION**

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below adjacent to my name.

I believe I am an original, first and joint inventor of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled **CONTROL DEVICE AND CONTROL METHOD FOR ESTABLISHING AN INFORMATION-OUTPUT RANKING OF A PLURALITY OF INFORMATION SOURCES, IN PARTICULAR AUDIO SOURCES** and the specification of which:

- ☐ is attached hereto;
- ☐ was filed as United States Application Serial No. and,
- ☒ was filed as PCT International Application Number PCT/DE00/03048, on the 5th day of September, 2000.

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a). I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code § 119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or of any PCT international applications(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America listed below and have also identified below any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or any PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America filed by me on the same subject matter having a filing date before that of the application(s) of which priority is claimed:

**PRIOR FOREIGN/PCT APPLICATION(S)
AND ANY PRIORITY CLAIMS UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 119**

Number	Country Filed	Day/Month/Year	Priority Claimed Under 35 U.S.C. 119
19946022.1	Germany	September 25, 1999	Yes

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code § 120 of any United States Application or PCT International Application designating the United States of America that is/are listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in that/those prior application(s) in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code § 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations § 1.56(a) which occurred between the filing date of the prior application(s) and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

**PRIOR U.S. APPLICATIONS OR
PCT INTERNATIONAL APPLICATIONS
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U.S. APPLICATIONS

Number :

Filing Date :

**PCT APPLICATIONS
DESIGNATING THE U.S.**

PCT Number :

PCT Filing Date :

I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agents to prosecute the above-identified application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

(List name(s) and registration number(s)):

Richard L. Mayer, Reg. No. 22,490
Gerard A. Messina, Reg. No. 35,952

All correspondence should be sent to:

Richard L. Mayer, Esq.
Kenyon & Kenyon
One Broadway
New York, New York 10004

CUSTOMER NO. 26646

Telephone No.: (212) 425-7200
Facsimile No.: (212) 425-5288

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

Full name of inventor

1-0
Steffen THIEL

Inventor's signature

Steffen Thiel Date 02.05.2002

Citizenship

Federal Republic of Germany

Residence

Muehlstr. 53

63225 Langen

Germany

DEX

Post Office Address

Same as above

100

20

Paul M. Baker

Federal Republic of Germany

Römerstr. 61 A
55252 Mainz-Kastel
Germany DEX

Same as above

Full name of inventor Ute GAPPA

Inventor's signature Ute Gappa Date 14.05.02

Citizenship Federal Republic of Germany

Residence Robert-Mayer-Str. 53
60486 Frankfurt DEX
Germany

Post Office Address Same as above

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Full name of inventor ⁴⁰⁰ Uwe WERNER

Inventor's signature Uwe Werner Date 13.05.2002

Citizenship Federal Republic of Germany

Residence Oberer Ormberg ¹² 26
60433 Frankfurt DE
Germany

Full name of inventor

5-00
Peter LUTZ

Inventor's signature

Peter Lutz

Date

2.5.02

Citizenship

Federal Republic of Germany

Residence

Am Trieb 16

61479 Glashuetten

Germany

DE

Post Office Address

Same as above